

NEW YORK HERALD

PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION, 239 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

Directors and officers: Frank A. Munsey, President; Edwin Wardman, Vice-President; Wm. T. Dewart, Treasurer; R. H. Tupper, Secretary.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail, Postpaid. Year, \$12.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.00; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

ADVERTISING RATES: Full page, 100 lines, 10 Cents per line per week; Half page, 50 lines, 10 Cents per line per week; Quarter page, 25 lines, 10 Cents per line per week.

Branch offices for receipt of advertisements and sale of space: Principal Office, 239 Broadway, New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York; Branch Office, 100 West 125th St., New York.

and plans and methods which this nation rejected emphatically last year, both in the Senate and by the great and solemn referendum.

The New York Herald finds in the new convention the conclusive answer to this question. Not a trace of the League of Nations or of any entanglement or engagement or obligation under any provision of the discarded Covenant survives in the Berlin treaty. The rights, privileges and advantages which we might have claimed if we had joined in the Versailles compact are specifically conceded, apparently in honest good faith and with an ungrudging desire for full conciliation. The obligations to which the United States has objected are eliminated from A to Zed. Now let there be real peace!

The Mount Everest Expedition.

The recent news from India which recorded the fact that the Mount Everest expedition would not be able to climb that supreme eminence this year is capable of misinterpretation which should be carefully avoided. It is possible that the fact that the height is not to be scaled in 1921 may lead some persons to believe the attempt has come to failure.

This is not the case. The promoters of this most ambitious mountain climbing adventure prepared a carefully considered programme for the expedition. The approaches to Mount Everest being practically unknown, and much of the surrounding territory being absolutely unknown to Europeans, it was recognized from the beginning that much preliminary work must be done by the explorers before a decision could be reached as to the route which was to be used. Nobody in responsible place expected that the actual ascent would be begun before 1922. The season of 1921 was definitely set aside from the start for surveys and investigations scarcely less arduous and difficult than the actual ascent is expected to be. There was speculation as to the possibility of finding a ready-made route up the mountain, but this speculation cannot fairly be said to have been based even on hope.

It would be unjust to the courageous and determined gentlemen who compose the expedition to have anybody get the idea that they have failed in their stupendous task. Their work is going forward apparently according to schedule. Even should Mount Everest's towering summit not be reached next season it will not do to write "failed" against the names of those who are seeking to bring it beneath the foot of man.

Why Hydrogen, Not Helium?

The initial cause of the destruction of the ZR-2 is generally blamed upon girder weakness, survivors declaring that there was a great cracking and a buckling of the dirigible before the explosion. If it be shown that the girders were at fault the British Air Ministry must be gravely concerned over the methods and metals it has employed. For if an airship of this size could collapse in calm weather under no greater strain than the acceleration of its speed, what would happen to its counterpart in an Atlantic storm? Another question must be answered not only in England but here: How does the girder material of the lost dirigible compare in rigidity and strength with the alloys which have been produced in America and Germany? Our own engineers two years ago brought out an aluminum alloy with all the strength and half the weight of steel; and this, according to the "Aircraft Year Book" of 1920, made a girder better than the Germans had conceived.

The second and most terrible phase of the accident was the explosion. In the opinion of some the gasoline tanks blew up. But could the firing of confined gasoline, even the 10,000 gallons which the ZR-2 carried, have caused an explosion so quick and so forceful as to break windows in the city far below? The gasoline theory fades when it is remembered that the gas of the huge balloon was hydrogen. Two million or more cubic feet of this highly inflammable gas were in the bags. Backfire from the engines, static electricity, perhaps even friction, could ignite it.

It must have astonished a great many Americans who watched the scientific progress of their country during the war to hear that the dirigible, about to be brought here, was lifted with hydrogen gas. What of helium, the non-inflammable gas which this Government was able to make at 10 cents a cubic foot, as compared with the prewar cost of \$1,700 a cubic foot? What of helium, the production of which by our chemists in large quantities was described by an Assistant Secretary of War, BENEDICT CROWELL, as "the greatest step ever taken in the development of ballooning?"

Helium was to "nullify the incendiary bullet" in war. In peace, said Mr. CROWELL in his official report on "America's Munitions," helium would make possible new types of construction in dirigible airships, "since its use eliminates all of the frightful dangers from lightning, static electricity or sparks and flames from gasoline engines or any other sources."

But there was no helium for the ZR-2. England has never made it. The United States controls the world's supply. Captain MOTTERT of the Navy Air Service explains that a supply of helium would have been very expensive and that not enough has been produced here to fill the

bags of the great dirigible. The expense of the helium required must be admitted. It would have cost about 10 per cent. of the cost of the ship. But what is the ship worth now?

That the production of helium has not been large enough to meet the wants of our dirigibles is disconcerting. When the armistice was signed the United States was building plants which would produce 50,000 cubic feet a day and there were 147,000 cubic feet in drums on the docks awaiting shipment to England. Thanks to the allied chemists of the Navy, the Signal Corps and the Bureau of Mines, the cost of this safe gas was low enough for war use and was going still lower.

America, of all the nations, had the advantage of the discovery of helium and the facilities for making it in large quantities. The preparation of enough helium for the ZR-2 could have been started a year ago, if necessary. Yet the Administration was willing to spend \$2,000,000 for a foreign built dirigible was not willing, evidently, to spend a little more to protect the dirigible and its men against the greatest of the dangers that beset airships.

If this country is going in for dirigibles it will be better for it to make its own. Let us use American engines, bodies, bags and gas. And let the gas be helium. If we can't afford helium we can't afford dirigibles. Least of all can we afford, whatever the condition of the Treasury, to risk the lives of our fighters unnecessarily. The tragedy on the Humber ought to be a lesson.

Hagen's Retirement.

In deciding to give up playing golf as a profession before his powers have begun to wane WALTER C. HAGEN puts into practice a lesson learned by few.

A majority of those at the top in any game linger too long, and the sting of defeat which must inevitably come is all the harder to endure because of their former glory. This applies with equal force to all forms of athletic endeavors. It is difficult to determine when to quit and the decision to quit calls for a high quality of honesty and good will. We followed those voices at the expense of thousands of lives lost through the throwings into battle of undertrained soldiers and billions of dollars of money wasted in an attempt to prepare for war after the struggle had begun.

We want limitation of armament and lightening of the financial load it involves. But the American people do not want to disrupt their forces of national defense. Limitation by proportion is the one and only sensible method of cutting down the burden under which the world staggers.

ALVIN R. WILLIAMS.
New York, August 25.

Cows and Tuberculosis.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I would like to say with respect to the case in which bovine tuberculosis is reported to have been transmitted to a family that over miles and miles of feeding ground and water, giving them plenty of exercise and a chance to wade in the water, Disease was rare, except that caused by ignorance and carelessness. When the cattle arrived at market they were well fattened up, but not still fed.

Cattle now are still fed and still raised; hence tuberculosis. Cattle require large areas of land and water, moisture and exercise. The cow sheds and exercise and lakes or ponds where they can wade and roam about.

Fish raised in a tank will develop the same trouble. Caged monkeys soon develop tuberculosis because they have not the freedom necessary to keep moving about, which they are accustomed to do.

CATTLEMEN.
New York, August 25.

The Sporting Porcupine.

Given a Chance He Might Squander His Quills Human Fashion.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your Canadian correspondent is a bit too literal in holding that grizzled old porcupine down to the extreme naturalness of the every day quilled hog who only uses his missiles in the niggardly way of defense.

This porcupine, who has emulated the marksmanship of the two youths and broken their record at rifle practice, has developed to a high degree a very human sporting spirit. It is an even bet that given the chance he would lay quills on a horse race, bet them on a jackpot with only a pair of jacks up, or indulge in the highly exciting sport of quill-throwing on a thumbtack.

Following the admirable example set in this city by Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE, who made City Hall over to conform to its original simple and beautiful design, the people of Philadelphia are restoring their old City Hall to its Revolutionary arrangements and decorations. The task is well worth doing; the nation cannot have too many architectural or other reminders of the brave days of its infancy, and it is not likely to get any more beautiful buildings than those which were erected then.

A Moroccan bandit has quit outlawry because he is too fat. Perhaps he could continue his career as a hero in a comic opera.

In the Southeast Trades.

Her canvas filling in the southeast trades, The schooner coasts the isle that stretch away, Deep in the South Pacific far, where fades The money changers' clamor, and the stray That waits the northern seas; a lotus Drifts from the beaches dawning in the sun;

And coco palms that in the breeze sway, Along the blue lagoon where wavelets run. Ahead an atoll, coconut fringed, appears, Like emeralds resting on a turquoise tide;

A sense of cloving sweetness pervades, Tempered alone by sounds now drifting wide— The haunting minors of the surf, like grief, Forever pounding on some distant reef.

THOMAS J. MURNAY.

that the Messrs. TATTERSALL sold at the first and second Newmarket July sales 256 head for a total of \$642,925, an average of \$2,512, or \$367 less than the American average obtained at Saratoga.

The English average in 1920 was \$3,255, so that the foreign market for thoroughbreds is not as good as ours at the present time. It was expected that the Newmarket average this year would fall below that of 1920 because of the business depression in England, and it would probably have been lower than it was had not breeders from Spain, Italy and France been in the market. The real test for the English breeder will be at Doncaster in the autumn, when the yearlings from the Sledmere and other fashionable breeding studs will be offered. The Sledmere yearlings in 1920 brought an average of \$21,020. The top figure at the recent Newmarket sales was \$40,000 for the colt by Tracery out of Countess Zia, consigned to the sales by the British National Stud.

The breeders of blood stock in the United States have reason to congratulate themselves on the strength of the market at home. They should further strengthen their blood line at every available opportunity and so build that those engaged in the same industry in other countries will find it necessary to come to them for material with which to fortify their thoroughbred families.

Limitation, Not Disarmament, a Lesson Taught by the War.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article "Limitation, Not Disarmament," rang out clear as a bell. I believe that it is the most widely discussed editorial article of the year. My attention was called to it by the other day in a Pullman smoker coming out of Chicago when four business men stated that it was the clearest possible expression of their own thoughts and feelings.

We hear again in the land the same thing which held forth in 1915 and 1916, calling for this nation to throw away its protective armor and to stand forth vulnerable to the shafts of the world, defended only by the pure light of honesty and good will. We followed those voices at the expense of thousands of lives lost through the throwings into battle of undertrained soldiers and billions of dollars of money wasted in an attempt to prepare for war after the struggle had begun.

We want limitation of armament and lightening of the financial load it involves. But the American people do not want to disrupt their forces of national defense. Limitation by proportion is the one and only sensible method of cutting down the burden under which the world staggers.

ALVIN R. WILLIAMS.
New York, August 25.

Open Air Beneficial to Them as Well as to Other Creatures.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I would like to say with respect to the case in which bovine tuberculosis is reported to have been transmitted to a family that over miles and miles of feeding ground and water, giving them plenty of exercise and a chance to wade in the water, Disease was rare, except that caused by ignorance and carelessness. When the cattle arrived at market they were well fattened up, but not still fed.

Cattle now are still fed and still raised; hence tuberculosis. Cattle require large areas of land and water, moisture and exercise. The cow sheds and exercise and lakes or ponds where they can wade and roam about.

Fish raised in a tank will develop the same trouble. Caged monkeys soon develop tuberculosis because they have not the freedom necessary to keep moving about, which they are accustomed to do.

CATTLEMEN.
New York, August 25.

The Sporting Porcupine.

Given a Chance He Might Squander His Quills Human Fashion.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your Canadian correspondent is a bit too literal in holding that grizzled old porcupine down to the extreme naturalness of the every day quilled hog who only uses his missiles in the niggardly way of defense.

This porcupine, who has emulated the marksmanship of the two youths and broken their record at rifle practice, has developed to a high degree a very human sporting spirit. It is an even bet that given the chance he would lay quills on a horse race, bet them on a jackpot with only a pair of jacks up, or indulge in the highly exciting sport of quill-throwing on a thumbtack.

Following the admirable example set in this city by Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE, who made City Hall over to conform to its original simple and beautiful design, the people of Philadelphia are restoring their old City Hall to its Revolutionary arrangements and decorations. The task is well worth doing; the nation cannot have too many architectural or other reminders of the brave days of its infancy, and it is not likely to get any more beautiful buildings than those which were erected then.

A Moroccan bandit has quit outlawry because he is too fat. Perhaps he could continue his career as a hero in a comic opera.

In the Southeast Trades.

Her canvas filling in the southeast trades, The schooner coasts the isle that stretch away, Deep in the South Pacific far, where fades The money changers' clamor, and the stray That waits the northern seas; a lotus Drifts from the beaches dawning in the sun;

And coco palms that in the breeze sway, Along the blue lagoon where wavelets run. Ahead an atoll, coconut fringed, appears, Like emeralds resting on a turquoise tide;

A sense of cloving sweetness pervades, Tempered alone by sounds now drifting wide— The haunting minors of the surf, like grief, Forever pounding on some distant reef.

THOMAS J. MURNAY.

American Valuation.

The Fordney Tariff Plan Works Well in Other Countries.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have noted that one of the chief arguments against the American valuation plan, as proposed in the Fordney tariff bill, is that the administrative features would be so intricate that even a multitude of customs officials could not obtain the true American values.

England levies its ad valorem duties on the value of the goods at the place of importation. Holland, France and Japan have long had this system and Belgium has adopted it within the year. It is absurd to say that what works successfully in other countries will not work in the United States.

Here values are known by our manufacturers and merchants, and even by the consuming public to a great extent. American buyers in our large department stores could not retain their notions if they were not experts on both foreign and domestic values. It is the duty of our customs officials to know values. They have had many years of training in this process.

It is strange to hear it said by opponents of the American valuation plan that American customs examiners and appraisers could not successfully administer a law that foreign officials in other countries have no difficulty in administering. It would be far easier for our officials to ascertain the true American value than it is to get the real foreign value. WILLIAM H. CLIFFE.
New York, August 25.

National Safety First.

Limitation, Not Disarmament, a Lesson Taught by the War.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your editorial article "Limitation, Not Disarmament," rang out clear as a bell. I believe that it is the most widely discussed editorial article of the year. My attention was called to it by the other day in a Pullman smoker coming out of Chicago when four business men stated that it was the clearest possible expression of their own thoughts and feelings.

We hear again in the land the same thing which held forth in 1915 and 1916, calling for this nation to throw away its protective armor and to stand forth vulnerable to the shafts of the world, defended only by the pure light of honesty and good will. We followed those voices at the expense of thousands of lives lost through the throwings into battle of undertrained soldiers and billions of dollars of money wasted in an attempt to prepare for war after the struggle had begun.

We want limitation of armament and lightening of the financial load it involves. But the American people do not want to disrupt their forces of national defense. Limitation by proportion is the one and only sensible method of cutting down the burden under which the world staggers.

ALVIN R. WILLIAMS.
New York, August 25.

Cows and Tuberculosis.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I would like to say with respect to the case in which bovine tuberculosis is reported to have been transmitted to a family that over miles and miles of feeding ground and water, giving them plenty of exercise and a chance to wade in the water, Disease was rare, except that caused by ignorance and carelessness. When the cattle arrived at market they were well fattened up, but not still fed.

Cattle now are still fed and still raised; hence tuberculosis. Cattle require large areas of land and water, moisture and exercise. The cow sheds and exercise and lakes or ponds where they can wade and roam about.

Fish raised in a tank will develop the same trouble. Caged monkeys soon develop tuberculosis because they have not the freedom necessary to keep moving about, which they are accustomed to do.

CATTLEMEN.
New York, August 25.

The Sporting Porcupine.

Given a Chance He Might Squander His Quills Human Fashion.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Your Canadian correspondent is a bit too literal in holding that grizzled old porcupine down to the extreme naturalness of the every day quilled hog who only uses his missiles in the niggardly way of defense.

This porcupine, who has emulated the marksmanship of the two youths and broken their record at rifle practice, has developed to a high degree a very human sporting spirit. It is an even bet that given the chance he would lay quills on a horse race, bet them on a jackpot with only a pair of jacks up, or indulge in the highly exciting sport of quill-throwing on a thumbtack.

Following the admirable example set in this city by Mrs. RUSSELL SAGE, who made City Hall over to conform to its original simple and beautiful design, the people of Philadelphia are restoring their old City Hall to its Revolutionary arrangements and decorations. The task is well worth doing; the nation cannot have too many architectural or other reminders of the brave days of its infancy, and it is not likely to get any more beautiful buildings than those which were erected then.

A Moroccan bandit has quit outlawry because he is too fat. Perhaps he could continue his career as a hero in a comic opera.

In the Southeast Trades.

Her canvas filling in the southeast trades, The schooner coasts the isle that stretch away, Deep in the South Pacific far, where fades The money changers' clamor, and the stray That waits the northern seas; a lotus Drifts from the beaches dawning in the sun;

And coco palms that in the breeze sway, Along the blue lagoon where wavelets run. Ahead an atoll, coconut fringed, appears, Like emeralds resting on a turquoise tide;

A sense of cloving sweetness pervades, Tempered alone by sounds now drifting wide— The haunting minors of the surf, like grief, Forever pounding on some distant reef.

THOMAS J. MURNAY.

Reduced Standard of Living Predicted Daily Calendar

Prof. Vialatte, in His Final Lecture at Institute of Politics, Declares It Inevitable.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25.—"Inevitable reduction for all nations of their standard of living, perhaps even below the pre-war standards," was foretold here to-day by Prof. Achille Vialatte, French economist, in his final Institute of Politics lecture. The reduction must come, he said, as an inevitable consequence of the fact that "we are now under the necessity of making savings out of our present production in order to compensate for the assets consumed without replacement during the war."

"The impoverishment of the impoverished nations is worse than it appears," he said. "The enrichment of others is in great part only an appearance. The fact is that the whole civilized world—victors, vanquished and neutrals—is impoverished."

"We have lived as prodigals upon our reserves, not reconstituting them. Nations which seem to have been enriched as the result of the war are in truth enriched not effectively, but only potentially. They have become creditors of impoverished peoples and are not only unable to recover quickly their loans, but are also unable to dispose of their exorbitant debts."

Prof. Vialatte said that the duties and obligations assigned to the League of Nations by the Versailles treaty involved great difficulties. "From the point of view of economic policy," he continued, "it would be difficult to realize the idea of an equal commercial opportunity for all countries. The giving of special trade facilities may lead to or may be the result of a political understanding among certain individual members of the Versailles group. Great difficulties of preserving equal opportunity for all must arise in the case of trade relations between a mother country and her colonies and in trade relations between nations and their protectorates."

"A strong argument for a protectionist policy is the fact that in time of war it is necessary for every nation to have its basic industries as independent of all other nations as possible. But this argument will lose importance in the event an understanding is reached relative to disarmament at the next conference. "However, if we are to diminish in the future the economic causes of war it is necessary to remove the aggressive character from national sentiment and to give to the nations by some kind of international guaranty, a feeling of security."

"I am afraid the hopes we felt that the great war was to be war to end war have not yet been realized. However, I am confident that if we do not forget the lessons we should have learned from it we shall be able to avoid the recurrences of such a great catastrophe and to minimize the danger of localized wars. But we cannot be too optimistic; unfortunately it is not yet reason that controls men, but passion."

AMERICANS SAILING FOR HOME.

Col. and Mrs. House Among the Many Who Are Returning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Aug. 25.

Among the passengers who will leave Liverpool aboard the steamship Carmania of the Cunard line on Saturday

The Discoverer.

I shall outride the night and reach the day, While yet the stars burn down the Milky Way; While yet you sleep I shall have climbed the hill And stood to watch the leaping sunlight fill Some other valley far and far away.

I cannot stay—there is within my breast Something that calls me, will not let me rest; My shoulders chafe beneath the burdened days, I cannot walk these little, peaceful ways. . . . No dawn but means the birth of some new quest.

The hours run on in tired monotony . . . My days shall be as changeful and as free As the wind—my eager feet shall go To heights, to depths, that you may never know. . . . The playground of the world is calling me.

ABRAHAM W. CRESSON.

Coal From Spitzbergen.

Norway May Eventually Get Her Supply of Fuel There.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Referring to your editorial article on "The Future of Spitzbergen," I wish to say that when in 1920 the Allied and Associated Powers recognized the sovereignty of Norway over Spitzbergen they actually acknowledged that country's centuries old rights to the islands. The island group, which consists of five large and several smaller islands, covering an area of about 70,000 square kilometers, was discovered away back in the eleventh century by the King of Norway, Haakonson, solemnly proclaimed his country's sovereignty over Spitzbergen, and as far down as in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Norwegian King claimed the rights of his country to the islands.

In the nineteenth century, however, the nations which had interests in the islands agreed to consider them as terra nullius, no man's land, and about the beginning of the present century between the interested parties confirmed this agreement. Considering Norway's old historic